

smooth; spores 8, colourless, oblong, *straight*, 1-septate; spermogonia in pale colourless receptacles.

On maritime rocks, frequent.

Dr. Nylander (*l. c.*) remarks:—"Forsan non vere specie differat a *R. scopulorum*, tamen præsertim ob reactionem kalicam deficientem, seorsim hic est exponenda."

Syn. *R. scopulorum*, var. *cuspidata*, Ach. L. U. 605, Syn. 297. *R. scopulorum*, Leight. Lich. Fl. G. B. 91 (in part). *R. cuspidata*, Nyl. Mon. Ramal. 60.

Fig. Ach. Act. Holm. 1797, t. 9. f. 2, B; Dill. t. 17. f. 39, A.

Exs. Th. M. Fries, 1; Anzi, Ital. Sup. 69; Schær. 554; Hepp, 837; Leight. 2; Rabh. 864.

Geog. distrib. Europe, Asia, Africa, North America.

England. Yorkshire!, *Mr. Dixon.*

Wales. South Stacks!, Holyhead.

XVII.—*Additions to the Australian Curculionidæ.* Part II.

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

OTIORHYNCHINÆ.

Titinia marmorata.

LEPTOPODINÆ.

Polyphrades longipennis.

Cherrus aureolus.

Stenocorynus vittatus.

— *aridus.*

DIABATHRARIINÆ.

Atelicus miniatus.

ATERPINÆ.

Aterpus griseatus.

Rhinaria foveipennis.

— *caliginosa.*

— *myrrhata.*

HYLOBINÆ.

Demyrsus, n. g.

— *meleoides.*

ERIRHININÆ.

Cydmæa, n. g.

— *bimaculata.*

Cydmæa luctuosa.

— *pusilla.*

— *viridula.*

BELINÆ.

Rhinotia elytrura.

— *venusta.*

BALANINÆ.

Balaninus Mastersii.

DERELOMINÆ.

Ochrophœbe, n. g.

— *uniformis.*

LÆMOSACCINÆ.

Læmosaccus dapsilis.

— *longimanus.*

— *narinus.*

— *cryptonyx.*

CRYPTORHYNCHINÆ.

Melanterius vinosus.

— *cinnamomeus.*

— *servulus.*

Titinia marmorata.

T. anguste ovata, nigra, albido-squamulosa et nigro-setosa, supra fusco varia; capitis fronte rostroque in medio linea longitudinaliter impressa; antennis subtestaccis, squamulis filiformibus adspersis; clava vix pedunculata; prothorace subcylindrico, utrinque leviter rotundato, fusco trivittato; scutello rotundato; elytris

lineatim striatis, interstitiis latis, postice magis convexis, singulis in medio longitudinaliter fusco marmoratis vel maculatis; pedibus testaceo-ferrugineis, sat dense albido-squamosis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. (rostr. incl.).

Hab. New South Wales.

The coloration, as well as the smaller size, will differentiate this species from *T. ignara*, Pasc. (Ent. Month. Mag. vi. p. 101). *Titinia* is best separated from *Idaspora* by its rostrum having no raised lines or costæ bordering the scrobes on each side and continued back nearly to the eyes, as in the latter. This character, therefore, should be taken from the specific and added to the generic formula.

Polyphrades longipennis.

P. elongato-obovatus, subnitide niger; rostro nonnihil breviusculo, quinquecarinato; antennis fuscis, sparse squamulosis, scapo breviusculo, apice valde incrassato; prothorace modice transverso, utrinque ampliato, crebre subtiliter mamillato-granulato; elytris elongato-trigonatis, prothorace angustioribus, apice paulo divaricatis, subtilissime parce squamulosis, lateribus modice rotundatis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis parum convexis; corpore infra albo squamuloso; pedibus sublævigatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. South Australia.

This species has the habit of *Cherrus Mastersii*; but the short scape, which is also remarkably thick at the apex, shows that it belongs to *Polyphrades*. The females in this genus are more regularly ovate than the males, and the prothorax much narrower; but even in males of the same species this last character is subject to variation. The scales appear to be unusually deciduous.

Cherrus aureolus.

C. oblongus, fuscus, squamulis minutis albidis sejunctim vestitus; capite rostroque antice dense aureo-grisescenti, lateribus albo squamulosis; antennis setigeris; funiculo articulo secundo quam tertio vix longiore; prothorace manifeste transverso, supra modice convexo, transversim corrugato; elytris ovatis, prothorace vix latioribus, dorso sulcato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, approximatis, interstitiis sat latis, modice convexis, lateribus dense fuscescenti-squamulosis; corpore infra pedibusque dense aureo-grisescenti squamulosis, his squamis majusculis interjectis; femoribus fusco-variegatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

At once differentiated from its allies by the corrugated prothorax. The scales at the sides and underneath have, under

a strong lens, a pale golden lustre, very bright in certain lights.

Stenocorynus vittatus.

S. oblongo-ovatus, niger, omnino squamis griseis vel viridescensibus dense tectus; rostro modice elongato, in medio carinato, lateribus oblique sulcato; antennis tenuioribus, funiculo articulo primo haud incrassato secundo brevior, clava elongata, attenuata, basi excepta, nigra, articulis quatuor ultimis funiculi longitudine æquali; prothorace transverso, postice parallelo, ♀ magis transverso; elytris ovalibus, striato-punctatis, interstitio suturali, quarto decimoque elevatis, nigrescentibus, septimo etiam elevato, sed concolori; abdomine, segmento ultimo excepto, sparse granulato. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Night Island (N.E. coast).

Closely allied to *S. crenulatus*, Fab., but differs in outline, antennæ, and dark stripes on the elytra. The following is also an allied species, having, *inter alia*, a shorter and proportionally broader form.

Stenocorynus aridus.

S. ovatus, omnino niger, sat dense griseo-squamosus; rostro crassiusculo, brevior, in medio carinato, sulcis lateralibus obsoletis; funiculo articulo primo brevi, haud crasso, secundo paulo longior, clava ovali, haud elongata, basi excepta, nigra; prothorace valde transverso, in medio linea longitudinali nigra impresso; elytris breviter ovatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis quarto, septimo decimoque parum elevatis, apicibus paulo divaricatis; pedibus breviusculis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Lizard Island.

Atelicus miniatus.

A. elongatus, ovali-cylindricus, omnino ruber, squamulis minutis albidis sat sparse, lateribus corpore infra pedibusque magis dense vestitus, supra punctis singulis squama majuscula instructis, regulariter adpersus; prothorace transverso, conico; scutello parvo; elytris seriatim punctatis, postice sensim declivibus; apicibus parum emarginatis. Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Moreton Bay.

Differs in its more oval outline and uniform red-lead colour, partially toned down by the minute whitish scales, from the other members of the genus.

Aterpus griseatus.

A. breviter subovatus, niger, omnino dense grisescens, supra subfusco variegatus, squamosus; rostro breviusculo, basi interrupte transversim sulcato, supra bilobo; funiculo articulo secundo primo

breviore; prothorace parum oblongo, antice gibboso, utrinque valde rotundato, subremote granulato, setulis albis adpressis parce obsito, disco fusco; scutello elevato, rotundato; elytris basi prothorace fere duplo latioribus, latitudine sesquolongioribus, lateribus leviter inflexis, seriatim punctatis, punctis modice approximatis, singulis unisquamigeris, interstitiis elevatis, subremote tenuiter granulatis, apice rotundatis, in medio sæpissime late albido fasciatis, apicem versus pallidioribus; corpore infra pedibusque dense pallide squamosis, squamis elongatis intermixtis. Long. 4-4½ lin.

Hab. Queensland.

Aterpus cultratus, Fab., and *A. horrens*, Bois., may be taken as representatives of two types of form in the genus; this rather common species will furnish another.

Rhinaria foveipennis.

R. oblonga, nigra, pallide fusco-squamosa, squamulis elongatis albis parcius intermixta; fronte inter oculos tri- vel subquinqueverrucosa (verruca infera sulcis duabus longitudinalibus impressa); rostro nigro nitido, a basi arcuato; funiculo clavaque elongatis, hac obovata, acuminata; prothorace latitudine parum longiore, rugoso, remote punctato, granulis nitidis irregulariter adperso; scutello elevato, albo-squamoso; elytris basi prothorace fere duplo latioribus, humeris prominulis, rotundatis, rude seriatim foveatis, interstitiis alternis costulatis, uniseriatim conferte granulatis, interstitiis intermediis sparse granulatis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque dense squamosis, squamis elongatis albidis intermixtis. Long. 6-7½ lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Bombala).

Rhinaria caliginosa.

R. oblonga, nigra, pallide fusco-squamosa, setulis raris intermixta; fronte subquadriverrucosa; rostro ultra basin recto; funiculo clavaque brevioribus; prothorace subremote granulato, et valide punctato; scutello elevato, obovato; elytris basi prothorace fere duplo latioribus, humeris paulo prominulis, rotundatis, seriatim foveatis, interstitiis magis æqualiter elevatis, subremote granulatis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque ut in præcedente. Long. 5-6 lin.

Hab. Bombala.

These two species may be placed near *R. granulosa*, Fhs.; the first may be distinguished by its rough foveated elytra, and the second by the interstices being all more or less equally elevated. The following differs in colour and in the peculiar character of the rostrum.

Rhinaria myrrhata.

R. oblonga, nigra, supra squamulis fulvo-aurantiacis sat dense, prothorace excepto, vestita; fronte ut in *R. foveipenni*; rostro brevi, supra dimidio apicali late longitudinaliter excavato, fundo excavationis bisulcato; antennis fulvo-squamulosis, clava nigra; prothorace sat confertim granulato, disco nigro, sparse squamuloso; scutello elevato, scutiformi; elytris prothorace fere duplo latioribus, humeris prominulis, rotundatis, seriatim punctatis, interstitiis elevatis, præsertim alternatis, his confertim, alteris remote seriatim nitide granulatis, basi et paulo pone medium colore saturatiore atro-maculato notatis; corpore infra pedibusque squamulis pallidioribus tectis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lin.

Hab. South Australia.

DEMYRSUS.

Rostrum tenuatum, arcuatum, prothorace longius; *scrobes* antemedianæ, obliquæ; *antennæ* breviusculæ; *funiculo* brevi, articulis quatuor ultimis valde transversis; *clava* magna, oblonga, tomentosa. *Oculi* ovati, subtus approximati, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* subtransversus, lateribus rotundatus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* suboblonga, prothorace latiora. *Pedes* minusculi; *femora* incrassata, infra subdentata; *tibiæ* intus flexuosæ, apice unguiculatæ; *tarsi* subtenuis, articulo tertio bilobo, quarto elongato; *unguiculi* simplices. *Pectus* excavatum, apice profunde emarginatum. *Coxæ* anticæ modice sejunctæ. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis 3–4 brevibus.

The insect described below has a strong resemblance to *Meleus Megerlei*; but, notwithstanding the pectoral cavity, which might suggest a relationship to one of the Apostasi-merous groups, its general characters, particularly of the tibiæ and the antennæ, the latter resembling those of *Aclees*, Schön., point to the Hylobiinae. The separation of the anterior coxæ is a character found also in *Pissodes*, *Seleuca*, &c.

Demyrsus meleoides.

D. ovatus, niger, setulis squamisque piliformibus, plerumque fusciscentibus, subvariegatim vestitus; rostro apicem versus nitide castaneo; funiculo clava vix longiore, articulo primo cæteris longiore, sed breviusculo; prothorace apice quam basi multo angustiore, creberrime punctato, in medio longitudinaliter carinulato; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis alternis costato-elevatis, confuse fusco-irroratis, singulis pone medium, suturam approximata macula rotundata ochracea notatis; corpore infra nigro-castaneo, punctis unisetulosis adperso; pedibus sparse setulosis. Long. 5 – $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Sydney).

CYDMÆA.

Rostrum subtenuatum, arcuatum, lateribus basi striolatum; *scrobes* antemedianæ, obliquæ, ab oculis paulo desinentes; *scapus* oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo crassiore; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* subconicus, basi lateribusque rotundatus, lobis ocularibus leviter productis. *Elytra* breviter obovata vel subcordata, prothorace latiora. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* breves, anticæ arcuatæ, intus haud dentatæ, apice mucronatæ; *tarsi* breves, art. tribus basalibus gradatim latioribus; *unguiculi* simplices. *Mesosternum* latum; *metasternum* breviusculum. *Processus* intercoxalis latum, subtruncatum. *Abdomen* breve, segmentis 3-4 brevibus; *sutura* prima recta. *Corpus* squamosum.

This is one of the many undescribed forms belonging to the *Erirhininæ* which is perhaps best approximated to *Erirhinus** itself, but differs in habit, which is that of *Tychius*, and well differentiated by the breadth of the mesosternum and the consequent remoteness of the coxæ of the intermediate legs. The delicately raised longitudinal lines, and their corresponding grooves on the basal half of the rostrum, are also a good character.

Cydmæa bimaculata.

C. breviter elliptica, nigra, squamis niveis sejunctim, subtus densius, vestita; antennis, tibiis tarsisque fusco-ferrugineis; rostro nigro, prothorace brevior; funiculo articulo secundo primo paulo brevior, cæteris gradatim brevioribus; prothorace latitudine haud longior; scutello parvo, esquamoso; elytris subcordatis, humeris paulo callosis, striato-punctatis, singulis in medio macula conspicua rotundata subnigra notatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. South Australia (Gawler).

Very like our *Ellescus bipunctatus*, but broader.

Cydmæa luctuosa.

C. breviter elliptica, atra, sat dense nigro-squamulosa, niveo-maculata, scil. maculis duabus inter oculos, una utrinque basi prothoracis, una humerali, una fasciæformi pone medium elytrorum, sutura postice etiam nivea; rostro tenuiore, nigro; antennis fusco-piceis; funiculo sparse niveo-piloso; prothorace angustiore; scutello inconspicuo; elytris subcordatis, humeris parum callosis, indistincte striato-punctatis; corpore infra pedibusque sejunctim niveo-squamulosis. Long. 1 lin.

Hab. South Australia (Gawler).

* The type of this genus is *E. athiops*, Fab. (Schön. Disp. p. 229), not *E. nereis* (as given by C. G. Thomson, Skand. Col. i. p. 136). *Dorytomus*, Steph. (Ill. iv. p. 82) is differentiated by the absence of ocular lobes, femora unidentate beneath, &c.

Cydmæa pusilla.

C. brevitelyptica, atra, plagiatis nigro- et niveo-squamosa; capite rostroque nigris, inter oculos et basi rostri niveis; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace subtransverso, basi lateribusque niveo; elytris subcordatis, striato-punctatis, ante medium posticeque plus minusve nigris; corpore infra pedibusque niveo-squamulosis. Long. $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. South Australia (Gawler).

This species differs, *inter alia*, from the preceding in the indeterminate patches of black and white, the latter being in excess, and mingling at the edges more sparsely with the former. The following is of a beautiful golden green; but I can find nothing to warrant its separation generically.

Cydmæa viridula.

C. ovata, nigra, squamulis aureo-viridibus omnino tecta; rostro longitudine prothoracis, apicem versus gradatim paulo latiore, basi excepta nigro; antennis flavo-ferrugineis; prothorace subtransverso, lobis ocularibus fere obsoletis; scutello inconspicuo; elytris prothorace sat valde latioribus, utrinque leviter rotundatis, lineatim albo-setosulis, inter lineas squamulis in seriebus duabus sejunctim ordinatis; abdomine sutura prima in medio paulo arcuata; tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis squamulis piliformibus adpersis. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Fremantle).

Rhinotia elytrura.

R. elongata, atra, fronte inter oculos, prothorace vitta laterali pubescente elytrisque, apicibus exceptis, aurantiacis; rostro prothorace sesquilingiore, parum arcuato, nitido; antennis subbasalibus, articulo ultimo lanceolato; prothorace nitide fusco-nigro, vittis exceptis, denudato, subrude punctato, supra pone medium transversim impresso, basi longitudinaliter anguste canaliculato; scutello parvo, rotundato, nigro; elytris costulatis, parce pubescentibus, basi antrorsum valde productis, seriatim conferte punctulatis, interstitiis in certa luce quasi granulatis, sutura postice aliquando nigra, apicibus acuminato-productis; abdomine in medio nitido, lateribus segmentorum striga obliqua albo-pilosa notatis; femoribus anticis infra bispinosis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Wide Bay).

This species has bispinose anterior femora, as in the genus *Isacantha*, on which account it was separated by Hope from *Pachyura*; both differ from *Rhinotia* by their elytra gradually enlarging and rounded behind. The following is closely allied to *R. hamoptera*, Kirby, but, *inter alia*, has narrower and less granulated prothoracic ridges.

Rhinotia venusta.

R. lineari-elongata, atra, superciliis, prothorace, vittis duabus medianis exceptis, elytrisq̄ aurantiaco-pilosis; rostro prothorace longiore; antennis in medio rostri insertis, articulo ultimo oblongo-(vix triangulari-)acuminato; prothorace dense aurantiaco-piloso, in medio lineis duabus elevatis granulatis munito, inter eas longitudinaliter modice depresso; scutello transverso, elevato, nigro; elytris prothorace haud latioribus, apicibus rotundatis, subseriatim conferte punctatis, sutura postice aliquando nigricante; corpore infra nitide nigro, sternis albo-pilosis; abdomine segmentis quatuor ultimis utrinque macula albo-pilosa ornatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Rockhampton).

Balaninus Mastersii.

B. (♀) ellipticus, niger, sat dense albo-squamosus, plagis denudatis interruptis exceptis; rostro testaceo-piceo, tenuissimo, corpore manifeste longiore, apicem versus arcuato; antennis quinta parte basin versus rostri insertis, funiculo articulis duobus basalibus, primo longissimo, conjunctim scapo longioribus, tertio quarto brevioribus, reliquis tertio æqualibus, obconicis, clava ovali, quam articulo præcedente paulo longiore; prothorace transverso, utrinque pone apicem paulo ampliato-rotundato, disco nigro denudato, linea mediana lateribusq̄ exceptis; scutello subquadrato; elytris oblongo-trigonatis, striato-punctatis, singulis plaga ante medium, alteraque versus apicem plus minusve denudatis; corpore infra pedibusq̄ dense albo-squamosis; femoribus posticis corpus superantibus, longe pedunculatis. Long. 2¼ lin.

Hab. Queensland (Port Denison).

What I take to be the male has a much shorter rostrum, the antennæ inserted beyond its middle, the scape nearly as long as the funicle, the third joint of the latter very short comparatively, shorter legs, &c. This and *B. amœnus*, Fab., are the only two species I have seen of this cosmopolitan genus from Australia. Mr. Wallace obtained more than twenty new species in the Malayan archipelago.

OCHROPHÆBE.

Rostrum tenuatum, basin versus gradatim crassius, arcuatum; *scrobes* antemedianæ, ad marginem inferum oculi currentes. *Antennæ* graciles; *scapo* brevi, oculum attingente; *funiculo* articulis ultimis breviter obconicis; *clava* ovata, distincta. *Oculi* mediocres, rotundati, tenuiter granulati, ad basin rostri approximati. *Prothorax* subconicus, basi rotundatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Elytra* ovata, prothorace paulo latiora. *Pygidium* obtectum. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* fortiter incrassata, mutica: *tibiæ* intus flexuosæ, apice mucronatæ; *tarsi* breviusculi; *unguiculi* simplices. *Coxæ*

anticae rotundatae, modice sejunctae. *Processus intercoxalis truncatus. Abdomen segmentis 3-4 brevibus. Corpus squamulosum.*

The sole exponent of this genus is a small insect resembling *Sibinia potentillae*, and not very different from *Derelomus*, but not pubescent like the latter.

Ochrophæbe uniformis.

O. elliptico-ovata, supra modice convexa, flavo-testacea, squamulis albis, antennis rostroque exceptis, omnino sejunctim vestita; rostro prothorace cum capite manifeste longiore, nitido, basi squamuloso; antennis quarta parte basin versus rostri insertis, funiculo articulo primo paulo elongato, reliquis gradatim brevioribus; prothorace longitudine haud latiore, utrinque leviter rotundato; scutello valde transverso; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis; unguiculis nigris. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia (Champion Bay).

Lemosaccus dapsilis.

L. latiusculus, ater, elytris figura magna X-formi læte aurantiacopilosa ornatis; rostro prothorace sesquolongiore, fere recto, omnino subæqualiter crebre punctato; antennis subpiceis, funiculo art. primo haud incrassato, secundo vix longiore; oculis supra subapproximatis; prothorace confertim punctato, pone apicem linea longitudinali abbreviata impresso; scutello subtriangulari; elytris subparallelis, fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, exterioribus posticisque granulatis; corpore infra pedibusque nigris, nitidis, punctis minutis, singulis squamula alba gerentibus, subremote adpersis; femoribus anticis muticis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. South Australia?

I obtained this fine species, which is the only example I have seen, from the collection of Mr. Wilson, of Adelaide, and am ignorant of its precise locality. Its size and rostrum will readily distinguish it.

Lemosaccus longimanus.

L. oblongus, rufo-brunneus, capite nigro; rostro breviusculo, sat crasso, basi carinulato, creberrime punctulato, apice antennisque rufo-testaceis, funiculo articulo primo crassiore, secundo brevior, clava elongata; oculis subapproximatis; prothorace brunneo, disco nigro, confertissime punctulato, pilis sulphureis adperso; scutello fere invisio; elytris prothorace vix latioribus, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, tenuiter granulatis, parce flavidopilosis, macula magna communi infra scutellum e pilis condensatis effecta; corpore infra sat dense pallide griseo-squamuloso; pedibus rufo-testaceis, anticis elongatis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Wide Bay).

A well-marked species, somewhat like *L. notatus* in colo-

ration, but scarcely half as broad proportionally, and with fore legs rather longer and more slender in comparison than in other species.

Læmosaccus narinus.

L. brevisculus, niger, sparse albido-pilosus; rostro brevi, basi compresso, in medio manifeste arcuato; antennis subpiceis, clava nigra, funiculo articulo primo crasso, secundo longiore, clava magna funiculo vix brevior; oculis ampliatis, supra modice approximatis; prothorace creberrime punctulato, in medio longitudinaliter sulcato, lobo scutellari elevato et nonnihil dense griseo-piloso, basi profunde ample bifoveato; scutello conspicuo, valde transverso; elytris brevibus, prothorace latioribus, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, granulatis; corpore infra nigro, sat dense albo-squamuloso; pedibus brevisculis, anticis manifeste majoribus; tibiis anticis valde compressis, fere rectis; tarsis rufopiceis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. South Australia (Port Lincoln).

This species may be placed after *L. ustulus*, but it is considerably stouter, with the anterior tibiæ strongly compressed, and not curved, except at the base.

Læmosaccus cryptonyx.

L. suboblongus, niger, maculatim flavo-pilosus; rostro brevisculo, recto, subremote punctulato; antennis testaceo-ferrugineis, funiculo articulo primo crassiusculo, clava nigricante; oculis supra subapproximatis; prothorace confertim punctulato, sexmaculato, maculis aliquando plus minusve contiguis; scutello triangulari; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, parallelis, profunde striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, tenuiter granulatis, macula basali, fasciaque postica indistincte ornatis; pedibus brevibus, testaceo-ferrugineis, femoribus, apice excepto, nigricantibus; tibiis brevis-simis, compressis; tarsis articulo ultimo minuto. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ – $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

A small species, differentiated from all others known to me by its minute claw-joint lying deep in the fissure of the two lobes of the preceding one. The coloration varies according to the amount of hairiness; and this depends chiefly, perhaps, as is frequently the case in other instances, on the freshness of the individual.

Melanterius vinosus.

M. ovalis, squamosus; capite piceo, fronte valde convexo, crebre punctulato; rostro tenui, elongato, ferrugineo, basi subconfertim punctulato; antennis pallide ferrugineis; clava breviter ovata, acuminata; prothorace longitudine latitudini æquali, utrinque rotundato, nigro, reticulato-punctato, punctis oblongis, squami-

geris; scutello distincto; elytris ovatis, rufo-piceis, maculatim silaceo-squamosis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis elongatis, subremotis, interstitiis leviter carinulatis, humeris haud prominulis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque piceis, vage squamigero-punctatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. South Australia.

Melanterius cinnamomeus.

M. ovalis, rufo-ferrugineus, squamosus; rostro tenui, æqualiter punctulato; antennis testaceis; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque rotundato, crebre punctulato, punctis unisquamigeris; scutello scutiformi; elytris subtrigonatis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis latis, subplanatis; corpore infra pedibusque disperse niveo-squamosis. Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

These are two very distinct species, differing in sculpture and coloration from the three hitherto described.

Melanterius servulus.

M. niger, subnitidus; rostro ferrugineo, nitido; antennis rufo-testaceis; prothorace creberrime punctulato; elytris sulcatis, punctis elongatis angustis impressis, interstitiis fortiter carinatis ex fere impunctatis; corpore infra nitido, remote squamoso-punctato; pedibus ferrugineis, squamulis filiformibus argenteis adpersis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

Allied to *M. porcatus*, Er., but smaller, the prothorax very closely punctured, the intervals forming a sort of reticulation, and the elytra with long narrow punctures in their grooves.

XVIII.—*On some Recent Researches in Vegetable Physiology.*

By M. MARC MICHELI*.

IN the present state of our knowledge we can scarcely expect brilliant discoveries or works to make a great noise in the world. This may be the case in the infancy of a science; but the task which we have to fulfil is essentially different. Our predecessors have laid down the great principles; and in a general way we may say that science rests upon firm and solid bases which nothing can overturn. What remains for us is deep and minute investigation; we must not neglect any detail, however minute it may appear. It is only by following this course, which is perhaps more arid and which, from afar,

* Translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., from the 'Bibliothèque Universelle, Archives des Sciences,' tome xlii. pp. 105-134, October 1871.